In the Specification

On page 7, please amend the following text:

FIG. 1 shows the presenilin 1 and 2 loop construct (SEQ ID NO: 27 and 28, respectively).

On page 27 and 28, please amend the paragraph as follows:

As PS2 is a transmembrane protein and the yeast two-hybrid findings indicated that calmyrin interacts with PS2, the membrane targeting potential of the consensus myristoylation site in calmyrin especially was intriguing. To determine whether calmyrin is myristoylated *in vivo*, ^{3}H-myristic acid was added to the media of HeLa cells transfected with untagged calmyrin. For comparison, HeLa cells were also transfected with calmyrin constructs that had myc tags fused at either the NH_2- or COOH-terminal ends of the protein. The prediction was that the myc tag (MEQKLISEEDLN) (SEQ ID NO: 29) fused at the NH_2-terminal end would disrupt myristoylation since it moved the glycine residue that is essential for myristoylation more downstream (Olshevskaya et al., 1997). After 24 hrs., the cells were lysed and calmyrin was immunoprecipitated with the anti-calmyrin antibody. Myristoylated proteins were visualized by fluorography after SDS-PAGE (Fig. 12). The fluorograph of labeled HeLa cell lysates indicated immunoprecipitated C-myc- tagged calmyrin and untagged wild-type calmyrin were myristoylated as evident by incorporation of the radioactive ^{3}H-myristic acid label (band in lanes 4 and 6 indicated by an arrows) while, as expected, the N-myc tagging of the protein prevented myristoylation (absence of band in lane 2). The lower panel of this figure contains an immunoblot of these same HeLa cell lysates to show that both NH_2- and COOH-terminally tagged calmyrin proteins were expressed efficiently and to equivalent levels, whereas untagged calmyrin accumulated at lower protein levels, explaining the fainter myristoylated calmyrin band seen in lane 6 as compared with lane 4. In fact, when the ratio of calmyrin protein to radioactive ^{3}H-myristic acid labeling is compared for C-

myc-tagged and wild-type calmyrin proteins they are similar, which is expected since myristoylation is thought to occur cotranslationally (Wilcox et al., 1987).